LIBRARY OF THE

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly
Vol. XIX, No. 969 May 21-May 27, 1959

JUN 4 1959
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Ex-U.S. State Secy Dulles died; East-West foreign ministers recessed Geneva talks to attend funeral.

Soviet's May 27 deadline passed with no overt effort to end Allied occupation of Berlin.

United States

Teamsters Pres. Hoffa denied threat of strike if Congress subjected labor to anti-trust laws.

Little Rock voters ousted school board segregationists.

FBI quit Parker lynch probe.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Berlin Deadline Passed. The 6-month Soviet ultimatum for the dissolution of the Allied occupation regime in Berlin expired May 27 without any overt Soviet attempts to force Western troops to withdraw from the city or to close Western military access routes to Berlin from West Germany.

Governing Mayor Willy Brandt told a West Berlin news conference May 27 that, under Western protection, the city had prospered despite the Soviet ultimatum. He warned, however, that the city still was like a "lemon waiting to be squeezed" if the West acquiesced to Soviet demands for creation of a "free city" of West Berlin. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 389B1]

Geneva Talks Recessed. East-West foreign ministers' Geneva talks on Germany were recessed May 27-28 to permit U.S. State Secy. Herter, British Foreign Secy. Lloyd, French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville & Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko to fly to Washington to attend the funeral of late State Secy. John Foster Dulles.* [See p. 172F1]

The Big 4 foreign ministers agreed May 26 to resume their talks on a secret basis May 29 when they returned from Washington. The restricted sessions were agreed upon in a private meeting of Lloyd & Gromyko. They had been suggested by Herter and backed by Gromyko, who remarked at the close of a plenary conference session May 25 that secret Big 4 talks would provide a better opportunity for resolving the East-West deadlock on Germany & European security.

Gromyko reportedly had advised the Western powers that he would be willing, in private meetings, to discuss the Western plan for Germany point by point and to study the possible resumption of nuclear experts' talks on detection of high-altitude & underground atomic tests. Gromyko previously had rejected the Western plan on Germany in its entirety and had refused to set clear terms for the reopening of scientific nuclear detection talks. [See pp. 157B1-158C3]

Conference Developments. The recess & decision to begin secret Big 4 negotiations followed these developments in plenary conference sessions:

● Herter asserted May 20 that the USSR's proposals should be entitled the "Soviet Treaty for the Permanent Partition of Germany." He reiterated that the West would not be a party to a German peace treaty unless it was negotiated & signed by a government representing all of Germany. He warned that the U.S. would take part in an East-West summit meeting only if progress at the foreign ministers' conference justified the holding of such a meeting. He charged that the USSR had refused to discuss the West's 4-stage plan for Germany because it considered "its security interests . . . better protected by perpetuating the partition of Germany."

● Gromyko made clear May 21 that the USSR sought a German agreement that would guarantee Soviet security through peace treaties with East & West Germany to bar the resurgence of German militarism. He charged that West Germany was "covered" with missile sites and that if NATO continued its aggressive preparations there would be no need for a German peace treaty "because such a situation means the danger of war." Herter warned Gromyko May 21 to abandon his "accusation & innuendo" against the West lest they lead to "serious tensions" and endanger the talks.

● Herter informed the USSR May 22 that the U.S. was prepared to "resume general disarmament negotiations in an appropriate form at any time." He urged Gromyko to accept Western proposals for a ceiling on military forces in a "mutually agreed zone" in Europe to insure that German militarism remained under control. Gromyko, who refused to discuss the West's European security proposals, insisted that the Soviet draft peace treaty for Germany be the first item discussed by the conference.

● Gromyko, reiterating demands for negotiations on the Soviet draft treaty, indicated May 25 that the USSR would agree "in principle" to formation of an all-German committee to prepare German reunification. Acknowledging Couve de Murville's charge that the USSR was trying to block German rearmament, Gromyko said that the USSR's sole aim was to prevent West Germany's transformation "into an immense base for atomic aviation, atomic armaments & rocket sites." Herter derided Gromyko's stand with the claim that East German "military & paramilitary forces" numbered 757,000 men, compared with 261,000 men in the West German forces.

● Herter May 26 presented the following plan for unifying Berlin: (1) free elections throughout "Greater Berlin" for a Constitutional Council, which would draft a Berlin constitution & election law, both to be ratified by plebiscite; (2) proclamation of a Berlin constitution with the 4 powers continuing "to maintain forces in Berlin"; (3) 4-power agreement to insure "free & unrestricted access to Berlin"; (4) 4-power "military police patrols . . . to deal with all incidents involving military personnel"; (5) authorization for the Berlin Govt. to apply to Berlin proposals of the mixed German committee; (6) Berlin's designation as "the capital of reunified Germany" on promulgation of an all-German constitution & Govt.; (7) settlement of the issue of 4-power occupation under German peace treaty terms.

(Geneva dispatches reported May 19 that Gromkyo, in a private meeting with Lloyd the previous day, had offered to negotiate on these 3 alternatives for solution of the Berlin question: (1) withdrawal of the Western garrisons from West Berlin; (2) addition of small Soviet forces to the 3 Western garrisons; (3) replacement of the Western garrisons by unspecified "neutral forces" under UN supervision.† Lloyd was said to have rejected all 3 proposals.

(A joint statement issued May 18 by the U.S., British & French delegations at Geneva denied as "incorrect" press reports that the West would be willing to separate the problem of Berlin from the rest of the Western

* Gromyko's decision May 25 to attend Dulles' funeral, a surprise to some Western correspondents, was described as a gesture to impress the West with his conciliatory attitude. Gromyko, accompanied by 2 aides, flew to the U.S. on a commercial airliner May 26 after Herter informed him that there was insufficient room for the Soviet party on the USAF plane carrying the 3 Western ministers. Gromyko, who had expressed his "deep sympathy" May 25 over Dulles' death, planned to return to Geneva with Herter & Lloyd on the U.S. plane.

† UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld expressed opposition May 21 to proposals for formation of a UN "garrison" in Berlin. Hammarskjöld told a UN news conference that the UN's assumption of a military role in Berlin would be "of a very serious political nature" and was "basically quite unsound." Hammarskjöld currently was said to favor the stationing of UN observers in West Berlin & on access routes to Berlin to supervise any agreement reached by the Big 4 powers. [See p. 149F3]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

"package plan" and negotiate an "interim settlement" of the city's status. The reports were traced to a U.S. delegation spokesman who had told newsmen May 17 that the West would agree to discuss Berlin as an individual subject if the USSR persisted in its refusal to negotiate on the Western plan in its entirety. [See p. 150F1]

(Herter warned the conference May 18 that the U.S. had "no intention of recognizing the so-called German Democratic Republic as representative of any part of the German people." Dir. Hugh S. Cummings of the State Dept.'s Bureau of Intelligence & Research had declared May 15 in an address at Langley Air Force Base, Va. that the East German Govt. was "an artificial regime created by the Soviet Union" with its allegiance bound to the USSR rather than to the German people.

(The West German advisory delegation in Geneva was reported May 19 to have pressed for limitation of any eventual summit talks to the Big 4 powers. Bonn was said to prefer exclusion of both German Govts. from summit talks rather than give East Germany a new propaganda forum. Chancellor Adenauer was reported May 20 to have approved plans for an offer of a non-aggression pact & diplomatic ties with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania & Bulgaria.)‡

Western Strategy Pact. Western insistence on establishment of an all-German Govt. and other key Western positions expressed at the Geneva talks were outlined in a Western declaration of principles for a German peace settlement reported May 19 by the N.Y. Times.

The declaration, agreed upon by the U.S., Britain, France & West Germany before the current Geneva talks, contained these provisions:

(1) "The peace settlement should be freely negotiated with, & signed by, an all-German Govt."; (2) peace negotiations should be the responsibility of the Big 4 & an all-German Govt.; (3) the settlement should be ratified by all other UN states that fought Germany and should determine "the boundaries of Germany"; (4) it should "recognize German sovereignty over all of the territory . . . so determined"; (5) signatories would pledge respect for German sovereignty & integrity and "the right of Germany to choose freely its own form of Govt."; (6) the settlement should protect "basic human rights in Germany"; (7) security provisions should be along lines of the West's plan for phased German reunification & European security; (8) Germany would recognize other World War II peace treaties signed by the West; (9) signatories would support Germany for UN membership; (10) "Germany should be free to decide which political & military agreements of the Federal Republic & the German Democratic Republic it wishes to terminate."

Khrushchev on Geneva Talks. Soviet Premier Khrushchev May 16 rejected Western proposals for a coordinated settlement on German reunification & European security. But Khrushchev indicated that the USSR was prepared to negotiate on individual provisions contained in the Western "package plan" presented to the Geneva foreign ministers' conference.

Speaking at a Kremlin ceremony at which he was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize, Khrushchev charged that the Western powers had submitted a rigidly-formulated German & European peace plan in the hope that the USSR's rejection would end the current negotiations. Khrushchev asserted that there was "nothing new in this plan" but that the USSR would "explain patiently our point of view" and would negotiate on certain unspecified portions of the West's proposals. He charged that the West's plan had been written in "the shadow of [German Chancellor] Adenauer" and was based on "cold war & positions-of-strength policy."

Khrushchev told a group of visiting Florida businessmen May 20 that the Geneva conference "will be successful" if the participating statesmen "put in a great deal of effort." He charged, however, that the West's proposals had been presented "tied up in a big knot" which would be "difficult to deal with." He attacked the Western plan for proposing that the East German Govt. give up Berlin as its capital and move "to Mars or Jupiter." He assured the Americans that despite repeated threats against the USSR by some U.S. generals, "we will not be the first to use our weapons against you." [See pp. 141G3, 114D1]

Khrushchev had warned in an interview May 5 with visiting West German Socialist editors [made public May 9] that the USSR could destroy West Germany with 8 hydrogen bombs in event of war. Khrushchev conceded that the USSR would suffer heavy losses if war came, but he warned that "the Western powers will be literally wiped off the face of the earth." He made clear that "the countries first to suffer will be those in which the Americans are setting up their rocket bases." However, in a conciliatory address in Kiev May 11, Khrushchev said that the USSR possessed "good rockets & in the necessary quantity" but might "before long . . . begin to reduce the production of rockets."

(Soviet notes to the U.S. & West Germany warned May 23 that the U.S.' efforts "to hasten the nuclear & missile rearmament" of NATO countries, & particularly West Germany, "entailed consequences extremely dangerous for peace" and for the outcome of the current Geneva talks. U.S. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White reiterated the U.S.' position May 25 that the supply of missiles to NATO was necessary in order to counterbalance Soviet missile & nuclear forces. He warned that the U.S. considered the Soviet note a hindrance to the Geneva negotiations and would send no reply to the Soviet message.) [See pp. 149D3, 134B2]

MIDDLE EAST

Iraqi Reds Warned. The Iraqi Communist Party was rebuked publicly by Premier Kassem May 23 for its refusal to obey his call for a halt to all Iraqi political party activities. Kassem, addressing a Baghdad news conference, asserted that he would force the Reds to stop their agitation for official recognition as a party. He warned that any party that put "obstacles" in his path would be "considered as having committed an act of conspiracy against the Govt." Kassem reiterated that he was opposed to party activities during a "period of transition" in which his revolutionary regime would create a democratic Iraq.

An Iraqi CP Politburo statement issued earlier that day had declared that the party would halt its campaign for inclusion in the Kassem cabinet "in the interests of national unity." The Red declaration followed the announcement May 20 that the National Democratic Party, a non-Communist leftist group holding 4 cabinet posts, would cease all political activities in deference to Kassem's wishes. [See pp. 159B1, 142A3]

(Baghdad leftists & Communists were reported May 23 to have protested the party's abandonment of its agitation for cabinet representation. Dissident National Democrats repudiated the party's leadership & announced May 22 that they would continue political activity.)

(Kurdish refugees in Semdinli, Turkey told the AP May 25 that 6,000 Kurdish tribesmen led by Sheik Raschid had fought 2 major battles with Iraqi troops & leftist tribesmen in the Iraqi-Turkish border area. They reported that the Kurdish revolt stemmed from Kassem's attempts to subordinate tribal leaders to the Baghdad Govt. & take hostages to insure Kurdish obedience.) [See p. 159C1]

(AP reported May 21 that only 34 of 117 American technical assistance personnel remained in Iraq. The U.S. aid mission was expected to leave Iraq this year. The Iraqi Govt. announced May 19 that 21 Soviet agricultural experts would advise on implementing Iraq's agrarian reform laws.) [See p. 134F3]

Israeli, UAR Ships Seized. UAR officials halted the Danish freighter Inger Toft at the northern end of the Suez Canal May 21 and ordered its Israeli cargo confiscated May 22. Israeli patrol boats seized a small UAR freighter, the Abdul Karim, when it allegedly entered Israeli waters May 24 while bound for Lebanon.

‡ 300,000 German expellees from the Sudeten region of Czechoslovakia held their 10th annual meeting in Vienna May 16-18 and voiced demands for repatriation to the Sudetenland and the area's annexation by West Germany.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1959 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

Israeli Foreign Min. Golda Meir told a Buenos Aires news conference May 26 that Israel had been "astounded" at the UN's failure to enforce free Israeli passage through the Suez Canal. She warned that unless Israeli ships were permitted to use the canal, "Israel will have to change its policy of respecting Egyptian ships & cargoes in Israeli territorial waters." [See pp. 106E3, 90F3]

Jordan, Yemen Plots. The arrest of Maj. Gen. Sadek Sharah on charges of plotting the overthrow of King Hussein was disclosed May 23 in Amman. Sharah, 2d in command of the Jordanian armed forces, had accompanied Hussein on his recent trips to the U.S. & Britain. [See pp. 142E3, 90E3]

Crown Prince Seif al-Islam Mohammed al-Badr, acting ruler of Yemen, was reported May 26 to have formed Yemen's first representative council and to have begun a widespread purge of the Yemeni Govt. The prince's action was designed to halt growing unrest reported following suppression of a mutiny of Yemeni Army troops May 23 in Sana, the Yemeni capital. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 235G3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

West Drops A-Ban Study. Western delegates to East-West nuclear test talks in Geneva abandoned efforts May 22 to persuade the USSR to join in a scientific study of detection of nuclear detonations at high altitudes. James J. Wadsworth & Sir Michael Wright, respectively U.S. & British delegates to the 3-power Geneva nuclear talks, dropped the request for a new detection study after Soviet delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin made clear in an informal meeting May 22 that the USSR would discuss only detection standards but not scientific instrumentation necessary for carrying out such detection. [See p. 158A-3]

(Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey [D., Minn.], in a report to the U.S. Senate's Govt. Operations Com., called May 23 for an international campaign through the World Health Org. to learn more about the effects of radioactivity & fallout. Humphrey warned that information on the harm to human health from radiation was "tragically deficient.") [See p. 98G2]

(A UN Trusteeship Council mission reported May 21 that visits to the U.S.-administered Pacific trust territories had shown Rongelap Islanders to be still fearful that fallout from 1954 U.S. atomic tests permanently had contaminated their food & water. The report, however, lauded "prompt & efficient" U.S. aid to the area after recent typhoons.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 220E1]

East-Bloc Economic Parley. The Soviet-bloc Council of Mutual Economic Aid (USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania) met May 13-16 in Tirana and reached agreement on plans for faster expansion & integration of member states' economies.

A final communiqué, reported May 24, disclosed these Council decisions: (1) to construct a new East European electricity grid that would link the East German, Polish, Czech, Hungarian & Rumanian power networks with the USSR's Ukrainian & Kaliningrad (East Prussia) grids; (2) to increase Soviet-bloc coking coal production by 53.5% in 1959-65, pig iron production by 180%, steel & rolled steel output by 170%; (3) to increase machine construction specialization, with East Germany & Poland to produce special steel rolling mills, the USSR & Czechoslovakia ordinary mills, Hungary & East Germany wire machinery, Rumania & the USSR oil refining & drilling equipment; (4) to increase Soviet-bloc internal trade by 170% in 1959-65. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 180C3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Economy & Strength. Pres. Eisenhower warned May 22 that the U.S. "could soon become powerless abroad —our prosperity, our security, our freedom could be in jeopardy"—if the nation neglected "the health of our economy & the soundness of our money." "Our whole position in world economic affairs is determined" by these 2 factors, he declared.

Speaking in Annapolis, Md. at the dedication of St. John's College's Francis Scott Key Memorial Building, Mr. Eisenhower held that "we cannot separate what we do abroad from what we do at home." "Our efforts to promote a freer flow of world trade are hurt . . . [by] an unreasonable demand for protectionism among our own people," he said. "Our interest in stable world markets is compromised by an outdated farm program which stimulates & subsidizes a tremendous farm surplus which overhangs the exchanges of the world. . . . Unnecessary spending at home may foreclose our essential spending abroad." [See p. 159G2-A3]

Education & Science. Pres. Eisenhower May 23 released a report, "Education for the Age of Science," in which his Science Advisory Committee urged—as "a minimal rather than an extravagant goal"—that the U.S.' annual investment of about $18 billion in education be doubled.

The report also urged: (a) a substantial improvement in high-school & college curricula; (b) a greater emphasis on the teaching of science & mathematics to non-scientific as well as science & engineering students (including, for example, a proposal that liberal-arts colleges insist on at least 2 years of science for an A.B. degree); (c) the attachment of "greater value to intellectual excellence"; (d) improvements in teachers' financial & social positions and "far more" action "to enhance the prestige of the teacher & to provide him with more effective support" in improving "the effectiveness of his teaching"; (e) a great improvement in texts & auxiliary reading materials plus efforts "to produce much less expensive books in the basic fields so that a much larger number of students will be able to build their own libraries"; (f) action to make high school & college courses benefit from "the most modern scholarly research" in their fields; (g) collaboration between teachers and scientists & engineers in universities & industry "to reduce the gap in communication & understanding between these groups"; (h) the provision of substantial state & national awards & "other recognition to outstanding teachers in both elementary & secondary schools"; (i) efforts to recognize, guide & encourage talented & gifted students.

The committee warned that the shortage of competent teachers was increasing and that by 1969 some 21,000 new high-school science teachers would be needed annually in addition to the 140,000 science & mathematics teachers already in the high schools. "Only 12,000 college & university students will qualify for [science & mathematics] teaching certificates" in 1959, and 25% of them did not plan to teach, the report said. It said that in 1957-58, PhDs were awarded to only 250 students in mathematics, 500 in physics, 1,000 in chemistry & 1,000 in all engineering fields.

The committee's report was produced by a special 9-member panel headed by Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology. [See pp. 110C1, 52A-B1]

Atomic Pacts. Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress May 26 agreements under which the U.S. would help 4 more NATO allies develop a capability of using (and defending themselves against) nuclear weapons.

The 4 pacts had been signed with West Germany in Bonn May 5, with Turkey in Ankara May 5, with the Netherlands in The Hague May 6 & with Canada in Washington May 22. They would take effect automatically in 60 days unless Congress objected.

Because of Atomic Energy Act restrictions, the U.S. aid would include no nuclear components or design data that "would contribute significantly to the recipient nation's atomic weapon design, development or fabrication capability."

Mr. Eisenhower told Congress NATO had decided to arm members with A-weapons because the Soviet leaders were "preventing a general disarmament agreement" and arming their own forces with "the most modern & destructive weapons of all kinds." [See p. 159B-C3]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Little Rock. 3 segregationist members of the Little Rock (Ark.) School Board dismissed 44 teachers May 5 after the board's 3 moderate members had walked out of a board meeting in a dispute over the hiring of teachers for the next school year. The 3 moderates held that the ousters were illegal because there was no quorum after they had left.

Those dismissed included 7 principals & 26 of the 69 teachers at Central High School, which had been closed in 1957 to avoid integration.

No immediate reasons for the dismissals were given. Ed I. McKinley Jr., segregationist & president of the board, said later that Little Rock schools had no place for teachers who believed the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision was the law of the land.

The 3 segregationists May 5 also demoted Schools Supt. Terrell E. Powell to the grade of principal and replaced him with T. H. Alford, father of Rep. Dale Alford.

The ousters apparently crystallized previously unspoken resentments of many parents & other Little Rock citizens who felt closed schools was too high a price for segregation.

In a recall election May 25, Little Rock voters ousted the 3 segregationist board members — McKinley, Robert W. Laster & Ben D. Rowland Sr.—and retained the 3 moderates—Everett Tucker Jr., Ted L. Lamb & Russell H. Matson Jr.—by close votes.

The movement to recall the segregationists & support the moderates was led by a group of business & professional men who had formed STOP —the Committee to Stop This Outrageous Purge. They were backed by the PTA, Chamber of Commerce & other groups. They generally took the attitude that the question was not one of segregation but of protesting unjustified dismissals. The 3 moderate board members proclaimed themselves opposed to integration but held that limited integration in open schools was better than full segregation in closed schools.

The all-out segregationists lined up behind CROSS—the Committee to Retain Our Segregated Schools. It was supported by Reps. Alford & John Bell Williams. Gov. Faubus made personal appeals for the segregationists toward the end of the campaign despite his earlier announcement that he would not participate. He declared in a TV address May 22 that the issue being voted on was whether to have integrated or segregated schools. But he asserted at a press conference May 27, after the defeat of the segregationists & the triumph of the moderates, that "the issue was not integration or segregation but only the dismissal of 44 . . . teachers."

Previous developments:

A bill to let Faubus appoint 3 more members to the Little Rock School Board and thereby break the 3-3 deadlock was passed by the Arkansas House by 71-23 Mar. 2 but tabled in the Senate the same day by the efforts of State Sen. Ellis M. Fagan of Little Rock. A substitute bill to accomplish the same purpose was killed Mar. 12 as a result of a filibuster by State Sen. Sam Levine of Pine Bluff. The Legislature, however, adopted: (a) a proposed constitutional amendment, to be submitted to the voters in Nov. 1960, that would let individual school districts vote to close schools to prevent integration and permit aid to the students; (b) a bill enacting the above plan pending the vote on the amendment; (c) legislation for state tuition aid to be transferred with pupils who shift from integrated schools to segregated public or private schools; (d) a measure barring the employment of NAACP members by state, county or city governments or school districts; (e) a bill freeing state electors from party obligations in Presidential elections.

The Arkansas Supreme Court, in a 4-3 decision Apr. 27, upheld the state law under which Faubus had closed schools to prevent integration. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 429E2-C3]

(The Census Bureau had reported Jan. 11 that the $154 a year Arkansas spent per pupil was the lowest expenditure of all 31 states that financed schools through school districts. In 1957 Arkansas spent $69,636,000 for 388,000 school children. Highest per-pupil expenditure among the 31 states: $356 by Oregon.)

Sports Bias Invalid. The Supreme Court ruled May 25 that Louisiana's ban on boxing matches between Negroes & whites was unconstitutional. The 2-line decision upheld an order of a lower federal court that enjoined the State Athletic Commission from enforcing the ban. It was interpreted by some state & federal officials as invalidating the entire 1956 Louisiana statute banning social, entertainment or athletic activities "involving personal & social contacts" between Negroes & whites. The case had been brought by Negro boxer Joseph Dorsey Jr. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 429E3]

FBI Quits Lynch Probe. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced May 25 that the FBI was quitting the Mack Charles Parker lynching case because it had been "clearly established" that no federal law had been violated. Evidence collected by the FBI was turned over to Mississippi Gov. J. P. Coleman, who had requested the FBI's aid. Local officials had complained that FBI agents had harassed citizens during the probe, but the FBI denied this and State Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson said May 19 that he had received no official report of FBI mistreatment. [See p. 144B-D2]

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.), asserting that the FBI's departure from the case proved the need for federal anti-lynch law, introduced in the Senate May 26 anti-lynching amendments to pending rights bills.

Desegregation Southern School News reported in Nashville May 6 that 802 school districts in the South had been integrated and 2,100 kept segregated since the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 149B1]

NAACP Executive Secy. Roy Wilkins said at an NAACP rally in Jackson, Miss. May 17 that Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana & Florida had not made even token compliance with the Supreme Court order.* Florida & Louisiana "have some integration on the college level," so "only 4 states stand today as having made no move whatsoever since the court's ruling," Wilkins said. He pointed out that "North Carolina, Tennessee & Virginia have only token integration," with 400,000 Negro children in integrated systems & 2½ million still segregated.

U.S. District Judge Caleb R. Layton 3d in Wilmington, Del. Apr. 24 ordered the Delaware State Board of Education to integrate state public schools at the rate of one grade a year, starting in September with the first grade. The order was virtual acceptance of a desegregation plan submitted by the board Jan. 14. (57 of Delaware's 97 school districts already were integrated.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 332D-E3]

The Florida Legislature May 26 approved a bill authorizing school boards to segregate pupils by sex. State Rep. Jack Inman said the purpose was to avert sex problems should Florida schools be required to integrate. Gov. LeRoy Collins had urged the Legislature as it convened Apr. 7 "never, never, never to set up any plan or device by which our public schools can be closed." Collins, chairman of the National Governors Conference, had sought to arrange a White House-Congressional-governors conference on the school integration problem, but he announced during a Feb. 23-24 meeting of the Governors Conference's executive committee that he had given up the plan because of Pres. Eisenhower's lack of interest. (Florida's pupil assignment law was upheld by U.S. District Judge Emmet C. Choate in Miami Feb. 13.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 429C3, 309F1]

Libraries. The Atlanta Public Library quietly integrated May 19, it was announced May 23. The decision was reached at a meeting attended by Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins & City Atty. Jack Savage. Libraries had been integrated previously in such Southern cities as Nashville (10 years), Louisville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Little Rock, New Orleans, Richmond, Miami, Charlotte & Winston-Salem.

It was reported May 22 that "The Rabbits' Wedding," a best-selling children's book (for 3-to-7-year-olds) by Garth Williams about the marriage of a black rabbit to a white rabbit, had been taken off the open shelves by the Alabama Public Library Service. The White Citizens' Council had attacked the book as pro-integration.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Hoffa Denies Strike Plan. Teamsters Bro'hood Pres. James R. Hoffa denied in San Francisco May 20 that he had threatened a nationwide strike if Congress subjected unions to anti-trust laws, as Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) had urged.

AP correspondent Whitey Sawyer, reporting on a Hoffa address (at the convention in Brownsville, Tex. May 19 of the Teamsters' South Atlantic & Gulf Coast District), had quoted Hoffa as saying: "The only answer is that if such a law is passed, we should have all of our contracts end on a given date. They talk about a secondary boycott. We can call a primary strike all across the nation that will

*The Dade County School Board, however, had yielded Feb. 18 to a federal court order and voted unanimously to admit 4 Negroes to the all-white Orchard Villa Elementary School in Miami in September. They would be the first Negroes in an all-white Florida public school.

straighten out the employers once & for all." Sawyer, told of Hoffa's denial, insisted May 20 that he had quoted Hoffa correctly and that Hoffa had repeated the threat when he spoke to him after the speech.

UPI quoted Hoffa as saying the only answer to an anti-trust law against unions would be "one solitary strike throughout the United States to tie up all the employers of the nation at one time."

Hoffa, in his denial May 20, said there would "never be a nationwide strike of the Teamsters" because seasonal & strategic considerations made it necessary to have different expiration dates in different industries. If the McCellan proposal were adopted, the Teamsters "would have to have common expiration dates of contracts by industries," Hoffa said.

Labor Secy. Paul Mitchell charged May 20 that "Hoffa has threatened the Congress of the United States . . . unless Congress performs as he wants it to perform." AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany viewed the alleged threat May 19 as "revolution." [See pp. 160E2, A3, 128B2, 117C1-B2, 76B3-77B1]

Goodell Elected to House. Chautauqua County GOP Chrmn. Charles E. Goodell, a Jamestown lawyer, defeated Robert E. McCaffery (D.) in a special election in New York's 43d Congressional District May 26 to fill the U.S. House seat of the late Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R.). [See p. 64B2]

Business in Politics. More active participation of businessmen in politics was urged at an American Management Association conference in New York May 21 by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.) & Paul M. Butler, chairmen, respectively, of the Republican & Democratic national committees. Both stressed that businessmen in politics should behave primarily as citizens rather than as representatives of business. Both held that politics & government could not be run like private business. Morton complained that "union politicians" spent union money to aid Democratic candidates in "almost complete disregard" of the "party preferences" of many members of their unions. 32 labor groups reported spending $1,828,777 on politics in 1958 but only $13,850 of this went to help GOP candidates, Morton said, despite polls indicating that more than 25% of union members had voted for Republicans in 1958. [See pp. 77C3, 62G3-63B1]

William C. Stolk, president of the American Can Co. & a director of the National City Bank of New York, announced at a meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association in Chicago May 20 that American Can was getting into politics on all levels. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce's 9-week course in practical politics was being tested at several American Can plants with the expectation that graduates would "exert a healthy & beneficial influence on politics in their precincts & wards," Stolk said. American Can also had assigned 153 executives throughout the U.S. to "act as official spokesmen for our company in direct relationship with the 153 Congressmen & 52 Senators" of states & districts in which American Can operated, Stolk revealed. He said the program included presenting a "continuous flow of facts & viewpoints" to every employe, "his family & his neighbors . . . both face to face & in writing."

Price, Pay Records. The Labor Statistics Bureau reported May 22 that consumer (cost-of-living) prices had risen from 123.7% of the 1947-49 average in March to 123.9% in April. This was as high as the record set in July 1958 and matched in Nov. 1958. Food prices, the only component to decline, dropped from 117.7% of the 1947-49 average in March to 117.6% in April. The BLS reported simultaneously that factory wages also had risen to a peak, the average weekly take-home pay (after deductions) of a worker with 3 dependents going up 50¢ between March & April to an $80.68 record. Take home pay & buying power of factory workers rose 10% since Apr. 1958, the BLS said. [See pp. 162F1, 93C2]

Sales to Reds. The Commerce Department reported May 24 that exporters had sought permission to ship nearly $22 million worth of goods to Soviet-bloc nations during 1959's first quarter but that it had approved only $6,626,000 worth. Applications for $16 million worth of exports had been requested for Oct.-Dec. 1958, but only $10,213,000 worth was authorized. U.S. exports to Russia & its European satellites, however, had increased from $86,225,000 worth in 1957 to $112 million worth in 1958. [See pp. 129A2, 121A1, 34C2, 15B1]

Nisei Restitution. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced May 20 the completion of a program of restoring citizenship to 4,978 of the 5,766 Japanese-Americans who had renounced it in bitterness in 1945 after nearly 3 years of confinement in World War II relocation camps. The 5,409 who had applied for restoration of citizenship included 1,674 of the 2,031 who had elected repatriation to Japan. The renunciants were among 72,000 Nisei (native Americans of Japanese ancestry) who, with some 30,000 Issei (U.S.-resident Japanese nationals born in Japan), had been removed from their West Coast homes to barbed-wire-enclosed relocation centers after the Pearl Harbor attack. Asst. Atty. Gen. George Cochran Doub said citizenship restoration applications were denied only "where reliable evidence of disloyalty to the United States was found. Most of these were Kibei, American-born Japanese educated in Japan." Payment of claims totaling $36,874,240.49 for reimbursable losses to those relocated had been completed Nov. 10, 1958 with the settlement of the 26,558th award. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 302E1]

Truman Peace Plan Failed. Ex-State Department aide Robert Pell reported in the May 30 issue of the Roman Catholic weekly America (made public May 22) that ex-Pres. Truman had tried but failed in 1948 to persuade the world's religious leaders to join forces for peace & against communism.

According to Pell: Truman first broached the plan to the late Pope Pius XII & to U.S. leaders of various denominations; he then sent the late Myron C. Taylor, Presidential representative to the Vatican, to contact religious leaders in Europe; Pope Pius XII gave Taylor a letter indorsing the plan; the Rev. Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, general secretary of the then Provisional Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, refused to meet Taylor on grounds that his group's commitment to church-state separation barred dealings with the representative of a temporal power; Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, archbishop of Canterbury & spiritual head of the Church of England, warned Taylor of "obstacles" but gave him his blessing; meetings with other European church leaders proved disappointing, and Truman, therefore, decided to drop the project. [See pp. 128F2, 18E1; Vol. VIII, 416E; VII, 311L]

FOREIGN

Algeria. Rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. leaders charged May 19 that the U.S. had blocked efforts by "certain countries" to supply the rebels with arms for their war against the French. North African Affairs Min. Abdel Hamid Mehri told a Rabat news conference that the rebels would "accept arms from any source as long as the war goes on." Vice Pres. Belkacem Krim charged that the U.S.' supply of arms to France and denial of weapons to the rebels was prolonging a "colonialist war of extermination in Algeria." The U.S. State Dept. denied knowledge of the Algerian charges May 19, but it confirmed that the U.S. did not supply arms to rebels against friendly governments and required American permission for the re-export of arms received as U.S. aid. [See p. 162E3]

Abdel Kader Chanderli, rebel spokesman at the UN, asserted May 20 that Red China had agreed to supply the rebels with "satisfactory" amounts of military aid. [See p. 146B2]

French Army Hq. in Algiers reported May 19 that 24 French soldiers & 16 rebels had been killed in fighting near Tablat, 40 miles from Algiers. 861 rebels were said to have been killed in Algerian fighting May 11-17. [See p. 139F1]

Algiers rightist & extremist leaders were warned by French Army authorities May 21 to halt anti-Govt. political agitation or face mobilization into the Army or deportation from Algeria. [See p. 162D2]

Belgium. A cabinet statement disclosed May 26 that ex-King Leopold, 58, had agreed to give up residence in Laken, the royal household near Brussels, presumably to end criticism of his alleged personal influence over King Baudouin. [See p. 152B3]

Britain. A 5-year Anglo-Soviet trade agreement, signed in Moscow May 24 by Sir David Eccles of the British Board of Trade & Soviet Foreign Trade Min. Nikolai S. Patolichev, provided for trade increases that were described as "substantial" but fell short of the levels envisaged by Prime Min. Macmillan & Soviet Premier Khrushchev in their recent Moscow talks. Eccles told newsmen that the accord would increase current Anglo-Soviet trade (annually £57 million worth of British exports to the USSR, £30 million in Soviet exports to Britain) by ⅓ in the first year. He

made clear that Britain had not granted large-scale credits requested by the USSR but would finance Soviet purchases through normal Board of Trade facilities. The accord provided for increased British-Soviet trade in machinery, factories, textiles and agricultural & raw materials. It provided for the first Anglo-Soviet exchange of consumer goods, including cars, clothing, wines, medicines & shoes. [See pp. 129A2, 65F2]

2d Secy. Jan Maier of the Czech Embassy in Tehran was granted political asylum by Britain May 21. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 228F3]

Chancellor of the Exchequer Derick Heathcoat Amory announced May 15 that Britain would meet its new $1.95 billion quota in the Intl. Monetary Fund this month. He said that Britain would pay $162.5 million in gold into IMF accounts and accept $487.5 million worth of interest-free IMF notes. [See p. 94D2; Vol. XVIII, 424F2]

British cosmologists Hermann Bondi of Cambridge U. and R. A. Lyttleton of Imperial College, London were reported May 21 to have advanced theories explaining the outward movement of stars & planets in a growing universe by the existence of minute galactic electrical charges, which produced repellant forces among the great star groups. [See p. 97E3]

Burma. Army & Air Force units launched a major offensive May 18 against 5,000 refugee Chinese Nationalist guerrillas active in the Burma-China border area. The War Ministry announced May 19 that guerrillas had been driven from Wanton and that several narcotics factories and a jungle airstrip used to reinforce the Nationalists had been seized. [See p. 102G3]

Canada. A U.S.-Canadian nuclear defense agreement, signed May 22 by Acting U.S. State Secy. C. Douglas Dillon & Canadian Amb.-to-U.S. A. B. D. Heeney, authorized the exchange of classified information on military reactors, nuclear weapons & defenses against them. The accord, made public May 25, would permit the transfer to Canada of non-nuclear parts of such weapons, with nuclear warheads to remain under U.S. control. Canadian Prime Min. Diefenbaker told Parliament Mav 25 that the pact provided for "the transfer at some future time to Canada of military reactors & any special nuclear materials required for them." [See pp. 159B3, 128B1]

The U.S. State & Treasury Depts. agreed May 22 to permit resumption of Canadian transshipment of Red Chinese shrimp via U.S. highways. [See p. 146A3]

Manitoba Premier Duff Roblin's Progressive Conservative Party won control of the Provincial Legislature from the Liberal-Progressive & CCF Parties in elections held May 14. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 214E2]

East Germany. Communist police were reported May 22 to have been dispatched to Ploetzin, a farm village southwest of Berlin, to quell rioting by fruit farmers protesting increased quotas for crop deliveries to the state. [See p. 119F3]

France. Addressing a New York U. dinner in his honor, Finance Min. Antoine Pinay declared May 20 that Pres. de Gaulle had "brought about the fundamental political reforms necessary to a profound & lasting economic recovery" of France. Pinay had arrived in the U.S. May 19 for talks with State & Treasury Dept. officials. [See pp. 103C1, 13F1]

Henri Troyat, 47, Russian-born novelist & playwright, was elected May 21 to fill the French Academy seat refused to ex-Vichy Amb. Paul Morand. [See p. 138D1]

Greece. An $18 million claim for damages & indemnities resulting from World War II was presented to Bulgaria May 15 by the Greek Govt. [See p. 79E1]

Hungary. Pope John XXIII May 17 denounced Hungarian Communist efforts to "place the Catholics under pastors who are not their true ones." He told a Vatican vespers audience that Hungarian Catholic bishops were "being placed in ever harder . . . circumstances because of the interference of civil power" and Communist attempts to appoint Catholic "ecclesiastics who are not approved by this see [the Vatican]." [See p. 70E1]

Iceland. The British destroyer Chaplet rammed the Icelandic Coast Guard cutter Odinn May 22 off northwest Iceland while patrolling to prevent Icelandic molestation of British trawlers in disputed fishing zones. No one was reported injured in the incident. It followed the shelling of the British trawler Arctic Viking by the Icelandic patrol boat Thor May 1 and the sea arrest Apr. 23 of British Capt. George Harrison for fishing-zone violations. The Icelandic Natl. Com. for the Atlantic Congress announced May 23 that it would shun the NATO group's forthcoming London meeting. [See p. 139C2]

Indo-China. Laotian troops attacked 800 Communist former Pathet Lao guerrillas entrenched near Xiengkwan May 24 after the guerrillas had refused to be incorporated into the Laotian Army. Communist Chinese Foreign Min. Chen Yi protested May 24 to Britain & the USSR, co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva armistice conference, that the Laotian action was in violation of Indo-Chinese armistice terms. [See p. 163B2]

Iran. Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi was welcomed by Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip & Prime Min. Harold Macmillan on his arrival in London May 5 for a 3-day state visit to Britain—the first by a ruling Iranian monarch since the visit of Ahmed Shah in 1919. Addressing the London Foreign Press Assn. May 8, the Shah acknowledged Iran's dependence on the METO (Baghdad) Pact but said that "Iran will never grant military bases to any country." [See p. 74C2, D3]

Israel. Finance Min. Levi Eshkol promised May 22 that the Israeli Govt. would "dismantle many financial & monetary restrictions" to encourage foreign investors & permit some foreigners to repatriate their Israeli investments in foreign currencies. [See p. 5C2]

Candidates of the dominant Mapai (Labor) Party retained control of the Histadrut (Gen. Confed. of Labor) in elections May 18 for delegates to the federation's 9th annual convention. [See p. 54B2]

Pres. Philip M. Klutznick of the B'nai B'rith (Jewish service organization) told the opening session of the group's convention in Jerusalem May 25 that Israeli leaders should stop treating American Jews as "targets" for immigration to Israel. (B'nai B'rith announced May 24 that the West German Govt. had agreed to pay $2.4 million in restitution for B'nai B'rith assets seized by Nazi Germany in 1939. ([See p. 24F2]

Italy. King Paul & Queen Frederika of Greece arrived in Rome May 19 to begin a state visit to Italy. They were granted a state audience with Pope John XXIII May 22 in what was said to be the first meeting of a Pope & Greek monarch since 1439. [See p. 129A2]

Santiago Luis Cardinal Copello of Argentina, sole Latin-American member of the Vatican curia, was inducted May 25 as Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, supervising issuance of canonization letters & bulls relating to new dioceses & consistorial appointments. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 343E1]

Italian newsmen were reported May 5 to have clashed with armed bodyguards of the Imam Ahmed of Yemen in attempts to photograph 3 of the Imam's wives & 30 royal concubines visiting Fregene, an Italian beach resort. The Imam had arrived in Italy Apr. 15 for treatment of arthritis.

Korea. Maj. Gen. William S. Biddle succeeded Rear Adm. Ira H. Nunn May 1 as senior Allied (UN) delegate to the Military Armistice Comm. in Panmunjom. Nunn became chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Group in Norway. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 280B2]

Libya. The U.S. Govt. agreed May 25 to make financial assistance payments directly to the Libyan Govt. rather than through U.S. aid agencies. Libya was promised an initial cash aid payment of $6 million. [See p. 83A3]

Malaya. The dominant United Malay National Org. (Party) of ex-Prime Min. Tengku (Prince) Abdul Rahman won all seats in the Perlis State Assembly & a majority in the Kedah State Assembly in provincial elections May 20, and all seats in the Malacca State Assembly May 24. [See p. 46A1]

Morocco. The U.S. Operations Mission in Morocco disclosed May 12 that it had offered $40 million in long-term loans to cover 47.5% of the Moroccan development budget for 1959.

King Mohammed V told a rally in Agadir, southern Morocco, May 25 that he would accept foreign aid only if it were given with "respect for our independence." He made clear that Morocco would "pursue our steps to

obtain evacuation of foreign troops," presumably including U.S. units based on 5 Strategic Air Command bases in Morocco [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 379F1, 303E1, 215F1]

Nationalist China. Pres. Chiang Kai-shek was presented May 14 with the freedom leadership award of the U.S. Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 64B3]

Nigeria. In a special message read by the Duke of Gloucester at celebrations in Kaduna, Nigeria of northern Nigerian self-government, Queen Elizabeth warned May 15 that Nigerians faced a "heavy task" in establishing an independent country. [See p. 87A1]

Pakistan. The Times of India reported May 17 that Kalat tribesmen of Pakistan's Baluchistan Province had rebelled and were fighting 20,000 Pakistani troops for an independent Kalat state.

A State Arrangements Order promulgated May 20 by Pres. Ayub Khan empowered a Succession Council (composed of cabinet ministers, East & West Pakistan governors & military chiefs) to choose a new president if the post became vacant. [See p. 147E2]

Philippines. In a revision of Pres. Carlos P. Garcia's cabinet, announced May 19, Reparations Comm. Alejo Santos replaced Brig. Gen. Jesus Vargas as defense secretary, Justice Secy. Jesus Barrera (appointed to the Supreme Court) was replaced by Sen. Alejo Mabanag, and José Romero was named to succeed retiring Education Secy. Manuel Lim. [See Vol. XVII, p. 375C1]

16 close associates of Pres. Garcia (among them his brothers, Cosme & Leoncio Garcia, son-in-law Fernando Campos, Commerce Secy. Pedro Hernaez & Cabt. Executive Secy. Juan C. Pajo) were charged with amassing personal fortunes through "influence peddling" by a Nationalist Party "White Paper" issued May 19 by Sen. Jesus M. Cuenco.

The Philippine Congress adjourned May 21 after it approved a 1.2 billion-peso ($625,875,000) budget but refused to impose foreign exchange taxes asked to balance the budget.

Poland. Friedrich Tomke, ex-deputy in the Nazi Reichstag, was sentenced to death May 24 by a Lublin court for war crimes committed in Poland during World War II. [See p. 79F2]

Portugal. Henrique Galvao, opposition writer who escaped imprisonment, was permitted to leave the Argentine Embassy in Lisbon May 13 to fly to exile in Argentina. [See pp. 55B1, 24C1]

Red China. Crop irrigation was extended in 1958 to 66.6 million hectares (increase of 35 million hectares), or 59% of Red China's farmland, according to Peiping Govt. reports cited May 18 by the N.Y. Times. [See pp. 162E2, 130B2]

The Nationalist Chinese Central News Agency reported May 25 that 10,000 peasants rioted & killed 80 Red officials near Nanking May 17 before troops suppressed the uprising, killing 200 peasants. [See p. 162C2]

Communist shore batteries shelled the Nationalist-held Quemoy Is. briefly May 21 & 25. [See p. 162B3]

A resolution adopted May 25 by the General Assembly of the U.S. United Presbyterian Church, meeting in Indianapolis, expressed "Christian concern" that the Red Chinese Govt. might be granted U.S. recognition & UN membership. [See p. 37A3]

Rumania. Deputy Agriculture Min. Eugen Alexe told the N.Y. Times May 21 that 23.5 million or 65% of Rumania's 35.8 million acres of farmland had been socialized. Rumanian farmland was said to be distributed as follows: state farms—3,458,000 acres; collectives & cooperatives—13,832,000 acres; communal pasture & forage land—6,175,000 acres; private peasants (1.5 million of Rumania's 3.6 million farm families)—12,350,000 acres. [See p. 103E3]

Soviet Union. The USSR's campaign against "revisionism" in literature was ordered ended by Premier Khrushchev May 23 in a Kremlin speech to the 3d Soviet Writers Congress. Addressing 2,000 delegates of the Soviet Writers Union, Khrushchev asserted that the "revisionists have suffered full defeat" and now must be aided "in their transition from mistaken views to the correct principled positions." Khrushchev specifically vindicated Vladimir Dudintsev, author of the novel "Not by Bread Alone," asserting that Dudintsev had "noted certain negative features" of Soviet life "in an exaggerated . . . form" but "was not against the Soviet system." Khrushchev conceded that First Deputy Premier Mikoyan had urged him to read Dudintsev's novel because it contained "some observations that sound as if he had been eavesdropping on you [Khrushchev]."

The Congress' opening session had approved the rehabilitation May 18 of Konstantin M. Simonov, condemned for his role in publishing the Dudintsev novel, Ilya Ehrenburg, criticized for his novel "The Thaw," & Margarita Aliger, nonconformist poetess denounced by Khrushchev in 1957 for deviationism. No action was taken to rehabilitate Boris Pasternak. The Congress voted May 25 to elect Konstantin Fedin to succeed Anatoly A. Surkov as first secretary of the Soviet Writers Union. [See p. 55F1]

Komsomolskaya Pravda Ed. Aleksei I. Adzhubei, 34, a son-in-law of Premier Khrushchev, was appointed May 26 to succeed Konstantin A. Gubin as editor of Izvestia, the Soviet Govt. newspaper.

Preparations for a basic inventory of the Soviet economy were announced May 23 by the Central Statistical Admin. The inventory, first full survey of Soviet industrial resources since 1925, would provide data for economic planning with electronic calculators. [See p. 155A3]

A U.S. note asked the Soviet Govt. May 15 to begin talks on extending the current U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange pact for 2 years after its Jan. 27, 1960 expiration. [See p. 147G2; Vol. XVII, 25B1]

Premier Khrushchev told a group of U.S. veterans visiting Moscow May 9 that the USSR was considering easing emigration restrictions to "allow any person of any nationality to leave." Questioned as to whether Jewish emigration to Israel would be permitted, Khrushchev said that the USSR's 2 million Jews "have everything they wish" and were "critical about going to Palestine." He explained that many Soviet Jews were craftsmen & intellectuals who would "find it difficult living in Israel as farmers." [See p. 75E1; Vol. XVIII, 119D2]

Harvard U. (U.S.) confirmed May 12 that it & Leningrad State U. had reached agreement on an exchange of research professors in September. A similar accord was under negotiation by Columbia & Moscow Universities. [See p. 79A3]

South Africa. The Transkeian Territorial Authority, first all-African local government unit created by measures to divide South Africa into segregated white & African enclaves (Bantustans), was inaugurated in Umtata May 26 by Bantu Development Min. M. D. C. de Wet Nel. The Territorial Authority, which replaced the white-ruled Transkei Gen. Council, was to be given local Govt. powers by the pending Bantu-Self-Govt. Bill.

(The bill, which would grant African enclaves limited autonomy but would abolish the 7 South African Parliament seats for whites representing Africans, was approved on 2d reading May 20 by a vote of 102-58. Jacob D. D. Basson, a Parliament member, was ousted from the Nationalist Party caucus May 26 for leading the Afrikaans opposition to the measure.) [See p. 121B1]

Tibet. Ceylonese Amb.-to-USSR G. P. Malalasekera told Moscow newsmen May 17 that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had promised in a recent Peiping interview that China would not seek reprisals against Tibetan Buddhists for their support of the recent Lhasa revolt. Chou, however, warned that Tibet's communization would be intensified and the number of Buddhist lamas would be restricted. [See p. 154E3]

11,500 Tibetan refugees had sought asylum in India & Bhutan, the Indian Govt. reported May 12. [See p. 146D1]

West Germany. Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss conferred in London May 11-15 with British Defense Min. Duncan Sandys on implementing the NATO arms standardization program. A joint communiqué announced May 15 that Britain & West Germany had agreed to cooperate in the development of tanks, anti-tank guns & tracked military vehicles which might be adopted & manufactured by all NATO states, including the U.S. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 36D2]

19 suspected members of a Communist spy ring, several of them members of the Christian Democratic Party Hq. staff in Bonn, were reported arrested May 19-22 by police in West Berlin, Bonn & other West German cities. [See p. 30E2]

William H. Starr, 34, of Westville, N.J., was sentenced to 3½ years at hard labor by a West Berlin Appeals Court May 25 for his role in the 1954 abduction to East Germany of Franz Neugebauer, a West Berliner.

Robert Hans Kremer, 39, publisher of the neo-Nazi magazine Der Anklage, was sentenced to 2 years in jail by a Karlsruhe court May 21 for insults to the West German Govt., Jews & anti-Nazis. [See pp. 31G1, 15C2]

A State Dept. survey of U.S.-European relations in 1941, published May 10, disclosed that Nazi Germany had obtained secret information on U.S. relations with the Vichy French regime through a "reliable Washington source," believed to have been in State Dept. employ. The "leaks" involved messages between Robert Murphy, then U.S. Embassy counselor in Vichy, & Gen. Maxime Weygand, Vichy's North African commander. [See Vol. I, pp. 444L, 349A, 318B, 253A, 252H]

OBITUARIES

Dulles Dies. John Foster Dulles, 71, U.S. Secretary of State from Jan. 21, 1952 to Apr. 15, 1959, died of cancer & pneumonia May 24 in Walter Reed Medical Center, Washington. He was afflicted with cancer of the abdomen (recurring after an operation Nov. 3, 1956) and in the lower neck (discovered after his last admission to the hospital Apr. 12).

Wide World

Pres. Eisenhower, on learning of Dulles' death, called him "one of the truly great men of our time." The President had awarded Dulles the Medal of Freedom (highest U.S. civilian decoration) May 20.

An official funeral for Dulles, ordered by the President May 24, was held May 27 in Washington's National Cathedral* with high-ranking representatives of many governments present. The Geneva Conf. of Foreign Ministers was recessed May 26-27 to allow U.S. State Secy. Christian Herter to return to Washington for the Dulles funeral, and Herter's colleagues in the conference also attended. Dignitaries at the rites in Washington May 27 included British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, French Forgn. Min. Maurice Couve de Murville, Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Gromyko, West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano, UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, Australian Prime Min. Robert Menzies, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China, and Forgn. Mins. Giuseppe Pella of Italy, Aiichiro Fujiyama of Japan, Joseph A. H. M. Luns of Holland & Pierre Wigny of Belgium. Dulles was buried in Arlington (Va.) Natl. Cemetery. [See p. 143C1]

Facts on Dulles: Born Feb. 25, 1888, in Washington, D.C., son of Rev. Allen Macy Dulles, Presbyterian minister of Watertown, N.Y. Grandson & protege of Brig. Gen. John Watson Foster, Civil War officer who became wealthy Washington attorney, U.S. Min. to Mexico, State Secy. under Pres. Benj. Harrison, delegate of Imperial China to 2d Hague peace conference (1907). Nephew by marriage of Robert Lansing, Pres. Woodrow Wilson's State Secy.; brother of Allen Dulles, now Central Intelligence Agency director, & Eleanor Lansing Dulles (widow of David Blondheim), State Dept. career specialist on German affairs.

John Foster Dulles attended Watertown (N.Y.) grammar & high schools, first planned to follow father into ministry. While student at Princeton U., accompanied grandfather Foster to Hague Conf. 1907 as 2d secy. of Chinese delegation. Graduated from Princeton 1908 as valedictorian, Phi Beta Kappa, winner of one-yr. scholarship to Sorbonne, Paris; decided to study law. Finished 3-yr. law course at Geo. Washington U. (Washington) in 2 yrs., graduating 1911 with highest grades ever achieved there. Grandfather Foster secured him first legal job as $50-a-mo. jr. clerk with Sullivan & Cromwell law firm (N.Y.) 1911; remained with firm throughout legal career (until 1949), specialized in international law, became Sullivan & Cromwell partner 1920, its head 1927 and reputedly one of U.S.' highest-paid lawyers.

Negotiated Panamanian support for U.S. entry into World War I. Rejected for World War I combat service due to poor eyesight but commissioned captain by Army & assigned to War Industries Board. Attended Versailles Peace Conf. 1919 (at age 31) as advisor to Pres. Wilson on reparations; argued against overburdening Germany with harsh reparations. Became active late 1930s in Federal (now Natl.) Council of Churches, gained prominence as its chief spokesman on international affairs, lectured widely on need for applying religious principles to secure world peace. Became supporter 1939 of Thomas E. Dewey as Republican Presidential candidate, acted as Dewey's foreign policy advisor during World War II period, worked with FDR's State Secy., Cordell Hull, on bipartisan planning for organization of UN. Senior U.S. adviser at 1945 San Francisco UN Conf.; named by Pres. Truman to replace ailing Gen. George D. Marshall as chief U.S. delegate to UN Gen. Assembly's Paris session 1948. Aide to State Secy. Dean G. Acheson at Big 4 Forgn. Mins.' Conf. in Paris 1949. Appointed U.S. Senator by N.Y. Gov. Dewey July 7, 1949, to succeed resigning Robert F. Wagner (D.) but was defeated for election to Senate Nov. 1949 by ex-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman (D.).

Negotiated Japanese peace treaty 1951 during a year's work, on assignment from Acheson, during which he traveled 125,000 mi. between many world capitals to settle terms by personal negotiation. Wrote Republican Party foreign policy program for 1952 Presidential campaign. Became State Secy. with Pres. Eisenhower's inauguration Jan. 21, 1953; held office until final illness forced retirement Apr. 15, 1959.

Dulles underwent heavy criticism, both in the U.S. & abroad, during his tenure as State Secy. Critics held that he made the conduct of U.S. foreign policy a one-man affair (he traveled 559,988 mi., almost all by plane, on negotiating & trouble-shooting missions while secretary); that he failed to carry out proclaimed intentions to supplant Truman Admin. "containment" of communism with a program of "liberation" of peoples captive in the Soviet bloc; that he improvised to meet recurring international crises, sometimes was too inflexible in coping with Soviet maneuvers and alienated allies & neutrals. Known as a moralist & phrasemaker, he provoked controversy by saying that the U.S. might undertake an "agonizing reappraisal" of its foreign policy if France refused to join in the European Defense Community in 1953; by saying in 1954 that the U.S. relied on its capability for "massive retaliatory" (i.e., nuclear weapons) action to deter Communist aggression; by telling Life magazine in 1956 that he had checkmated communist aggressive plans through his "ability to get to the verge without getting into the war." After his retirement & death, however, many critics of his diplomacy joined in praising his dedication to duty & staunch resistance to Soviet pressure in Europe, the Middle East & Far East. Soviet Prime Min. Nikita Khrushchev, keynoting a moderate Soviet line during the current Geneva Forgn. Ministers' conference, said in Tirana, Albania May 26 that Dulles was a "distinguished politician."

Dulles married Janet Avery Pomeroy in 1912, had 3 children, all living: Avery, a Jesuit priest; Rev. Lilias Pomeroy (Mrs. Robert Hinshaw), a Presbyterian minister; John Watson, an engineer. [For further biographical references see annual indexes, Vols. I-XIX]

*Episcopal cathedral whose charter opened it to all Protestant denominations. Dulles was Presbyterian.

Edgar Landon Apperson, 89, pioneer auto designer (his first: the Jackrabbit in 1893); May 12 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Mortimer Joel (Mort) Lindsey, 70, Amer. Bowling Congress champion 1912, '14, '19; May 16 in Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Pierre Masson, 79, French-born tumor expert, prof. of pathological anatomy at U. of Montreal; May 11 in Montreal.

James L. Whitley, 86, U.S. Rep. (R., N.Y.) 1928-34; May 17 in Rochester, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW BOOKS

The Curse of the Misbegotten: A Tale of the House of O'Neill. By Croswell Bowen, with assistance of Shane O'Neill. Biog. of playwright Eugene O'Neill with details supplied by son. May 18. (McGraw-Hill, 384 pp., $5)†

Lady Chatterley's Lover. By D. H. Lawrence. First U.S. publication in unexpurgated form of 1928 novel. May 4. (Grove Press, 368 pp., $6)*

Life Studies: New Poems and an Autobiographical Fragment. By Robert Lowell. Apr. 30. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 90 pp., $3.50)†

One Star General. By Al Morgan. Army officer realizes life-long obsession with becoming a general. May 12. (Rinehart, 270 pp., $3.50)*

The Sleepwalkers. By Arthur Koestler. Account of advances during first 5,000 years of astronomy; found to be product of theory, compromise & synthesis rather than a straight line of scientific discovery. May 19. (Macmillan, 634 pp., $6.50)†

Unity: 1942-44. Vol. 2 of the War Memoirs of Gen. De Gaulle. Trans. from French by Richard Howard. From N. African campaign to entry into Paris. May 18. (Simon & Schuster, 378 pp., $6)†

The Vanishing Evangelist: The Aimee Semple McPherson Kidnaping Affair. By Lately Thomas. West coast newspaperman (under pseudonym) gives amusing account of month-long disappearance of evangelist in 1926. May 11. (Viking, 334 pp., $4.95)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Destry Rides Again. Musical comedy based on Max Brand's story of sheriff who reluctantly cleans up Western town. Music & lyrics by Harold Rome. Book by Leonard Gershe. Staged & choreographed by Michael Kidd. Presented by David Merrick in assn. with Max Brown. With Dolores Gray, Andy Griffith, Scott Brady, Jack Prince, Marc Breux, Swen Swenson, Geo. Reeder. Apr. 23 at Imperial. (5-2-0)§

Kataki. Drama by Shimon Wincelberg in which Japanese & U.S. soldier are marooned together on South Pacific island. Staged by Alan Schneider. Presented by Jay Garan & Bob Sokoler. With Ben Piazza, Sessue Hayakawa. Apr. 9 at Ambassador. (3-1-3)§ Closed May 2 after 27 performances.

The Nervous Set. Musical comedy by Jay Landesman & Theodore J. Flicker which satirizes fetishes of beat generation. Music by Tommy Wolf. Lyrics by Fran Landesman. Staged by Flicker. With Tani Seitz, Richard Hayes, Larry Hagman, Gerald Hiken, Del Close. May 12 at Henry Miller's. (0-1-6)§ Closed May 30 after 22 performances.

Triple Play. 4 short playlets: Tennessee Williams' "Portrait of a Madonna," Anton Chekhov's "On the Harmful Effects of Tobacco," Sean O'Casey's "A Pound on Demand" & "Bedtime Story." Staged by Hume Cronyn. Presented by Theater Guild & Dore Schary. With Cronyn, Jessica Tandy, Geo. Mathews, Biff McGuire, Margot Stevenson, John Randolph. Apr. 15 at Playhouse. (3-4-0)§ Closed May 16 after 36 performances.

Closed

The Disenchanted May 16 (188 performances)
First Impressions May 30 (84 performances)
Tall Story May 2 (122 performances)

* Fiction † Non-fiction

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews